

Campbell Interurban Press.

Thirteenth Year.

CAMPBELL, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1907.

No. 49.

Promotion and General News

ELECTRIC ROAD TO THE CAMPUS

HANCHETT LINE IS PUTTING IN
A CROSSING OVER THE SOUTH-
ERN PACIFIC TRACKS.

Rumor That the Road Is to Be Ex-
tended to the University by Way
of College Terrace.

[From the Palo Alto Daily Times, Wed-
nesday, May 29.]

The Santa Clara Interurban Rail-
way Company has a force of men
busy in extending its electric line
across the Southern Pacific Com-
pany's tracks at University avenue.
The work is in charge of Foreman
Archie Forre and he is meeting with
no objection from the Southern Pa-
cific Company. The steel necessary
for the crossing has been here for
some time, and the electric people
have made no secret of their inten-
tion to effect this crossing. It has
been alleged and denied time after
time that Mr. Hanchett was in har-
mony with the great railway corpo-
ration. That this crossing is being
made without opposition would seem
to verify the truth of this view.

About three years ago, after J. F.
Parkinson secured a franchise from
the county covering rights on the
county road from the station to Bon
Air crossing, he graded the line and
laid the rails for that distance. The
connection will be made with this
track, as a future part of the pro-
posed direct line to San Jose.

The rumor is current that the
plans have been arranged to connect
Palo Alto and the campus by this
electric line. It is affirmed that the
route will be down the county road
to the northerly line of College Ter-
race and thence along Stanford ave-
nue to the county road, and thence
to the back entrance gate to the
campus.

The occupants of the residence
just near the gates have been noti-
fied to vacate the property, as it is
to be used for railway purposes, pre-
sumably a depot of the electric line.
A station at that point would be
about a quarter of a mile from the
quadrangle. This is probably the
nearest approach to the quadrangle
that can be made unless the trustees
should consent to have a line built
through the arboretum. The foot-
hill line of the Hale road that is ar-
ranged to be extended through to
Redwood City will connect with the
Hanchett line at the suggested sta-
tion. This would seem to be further
proof that the two roads are working
in harmony.

The line down the county road
would pass along the front of Ever-
green Park and at Stanford avenue
would be but four blocks from the
center of Mayfield. If the line is
built in that direction it will doubt-
less be extended to San Jose, accord-
ing to the original plans of the pro-
moters of this road.

Colonel Benson, superintendent of
the Hanchett company, was in town
this morning. In answer to a query
as to the truth of this rumored line
to the campus he failed to give a
definite reply, but said that the com-
pany was simply picking up the ends
of its work and had no definite plans
to announce.

Summer Excursion Rates.

Special rates have been an-
nounced by the Southern Pacific
Company to the National Educatio-
nal Association which meets at Los
Angeles next July. Tickets will be
sold from July 2d to 8th and will be
charged at the rate of one first-class
limited fare, plus \$2, or \$14.75. Lib-
eral return privileges will be ac-
corded.

For those who want to make the
loop over the coast line and return
via Fresno and San Francisco, to-
gether with stop-over privileges, a
round-trip rate of \$16 will be
charged.

One and one-third fare for round
trip to meetings of the Baptist Young
People in Spokane July 4th to 7th,
the Christian Endeavorers in Seattle,
July 10th to 15th, and of Good Tem-
plars at same place July 16th to 22d,
is announced.

For eastern trips there are a half
dozen excursions arranged for the
summer, with fare for round trip
ranging from \$90 to \$105, according
to destination.

CHINESE LAM YEN NUTS AS PRODUCERS OF MILK

Experiments Will Be Made to De-
termine the Commercial Value of
This Oriental Olive.

The scientists of the bureau of nu-
trition at Washington have called
upon Professor M. E. Jaffa of the
state university to aid them in a se-
ries of experiments to determine the
commercial use in the United States
of the lam yen nuts, a kernel of the
seed of a variety of Chinese olive
which is used in the Orient to manu-
facture milk for domestic use. The
milk is regarded as one of the best
foods for infants and is prized high-
ly in the Far East.

Samples of the nuts have been
sent to C. F. Langworthy, chief of
the bureau of nutrition, for the pur-
pose of conducting a series of ex-
periments in the government labora-
tories. Professor Jaffa, who is in
charge of the agricultural laboratory
of the University of California, and
who is considered an expert on all
matters concerning the use of nuts
as food, will also engage in a series
of experiments on the lam yen.

Closely related to the nut of the
Chinese olive is another of the same
general characteristics which has
baffled the efforts of the scientists to
distinguish between it and the lam
yen. At the same time that the ex-
periments are being made with the
latter variety, Professor Jaffa will
endeavor to classify the other nut.

Concerning the lam yen Professor
Jaffa says: "The so-called milk nut
from the Chinese olive nuts is large-
ly used in Java and other countries
of the Far East for preparing a sort
of milk or emulsion. It is used
commercially in those countries. It is
most widely used, however, as
milk for infants. For this use it is
the best of the kind in the world.
Experiments will be made to deter-
mine whether it will be of commer-
cial importance in the United States.
Should they prove successful and
the nuts meet the qualifications for
occidental use, I have no doubt that
the lam yen will be an economic fea-
ture in this country, as it is in the
Orient."

DANGER IN UNCOOKED

VEGETABLES AND BERRIES

Investigation made by the state
board of health proved beyond doubt
that there is great danger of typhoid
fever being spread by the use of un-
cooked vegetables which have been
contaminated by filth and human
excrement. Should any vegetable or
berry which has been exposed to
these, dust from the streets, or even
the common fly, while on the market
stand be eaten serious consequences
may result.

The state board of health has
time and again warned the health
board to take steps to prevent veg-
etables and berries which are eaten
raw from being placed in exposed
places or grown in gardens where
sewage is used as a fertilizer.

Recent experiments in state lab-
oratories have demonstrated that ty-
phoid bacillus, which may be found
on fruit or vegetables designated to
be eaten raw, can be killed by im-
mersing these articles in a 5 per cent
solution of tartaric acid for half an
hour. The acid can be removed by
rinsing in clear water. The acid is
absolutely harmless, and by its use
all danger is absolutely avoided.

Pure Dairy Products.

The state dairy bureau of Califor-
nia has sent out a warning to deal-
ers in milk and dairy products that
they are liable to pay a minimum
fine of \$25, with a possibility of a
\$200 fine, and to pass from ten days
to sixty days in jail for selling adul-
terated milk or adulterated milk
products of dairies. The laws in
question were passed by the recent
legislature and the products are con-
sidered adulterated as follows:

"If any chemical preservative is
contained in them (common salt is
permitted in butter and cheese); if
artificial coloring matter is contained
in milk or cream (harmless coloring
matter is permitted in butter and
cheese); if milk does not contain 3
per cent or more of butter fat and
8.5 per cent of other solids; if cream
does not contain 18 per cent or more
of butter fat; if condensed or evap-
orated milk does not contain 28 per
cent or more of milk solids, of which
not less than 27.5 per cent is milk

STAGNATION IN BUSINESS FEARED

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS EAR-
NESTLY SEEKING A SOLUTION
OF TROUBLOUS PROBLEM.

Employers and Carmen Give Ex-
pression to Different Views of the
Strike Situation.

San Francisco, May 28.—In the
streets and in the poolrooms for sev-
eral days there have been persistent
rumors that the car strike would
soon be declared off and that the
union men would return to work.
But President Calhoun of the United
Railroads announces with much em-
phasis that such a termination could
not possibly come out of the situa-
tion. "The company has decided ir-
revocably to have no further deal-
ings with the carmen's union," he
said last night. "The travel today
was the heaviest ever experienced.
The cars operated north of Market
street carried a full quota of pas-
sengers, and many were filled with
the oldtime straphangers."

What the Carmen Say.

The president of the carmen's
union takes a different view. He
says: "The situation pertaining to
the strike is about the same. There
were not as many people riding yester-
day as there were a week ago.
The reports from the company of the
number of people carried and the
number of cars run are greatly ex-
aggerated. There are about 125
cars running and in the neighbor-
hood of 20,000 people being carried.
How many of these pay cash is hard
to say. On a large number of the
cars, which were ridden by members
of our union who were seeking in-
formation, the reports were that
over two-thirds of the fares on the
register were tickets."

Governor Fears Disaster.

Governor Gillett believes that
widespread ruin lies in the wake of
San Francisco's failure to restore
eastern confidence immediately in
the stability of the local government
and the city's ability to protect loans
and personal investments. The dis-
astrous effects, the governor be-
lieves, would not be confined to San
Francisco, but would embrace the
entire coast.

Gillett is thoroughly imbued with
the idea that the desired confidence
can only be established through the
prompt and determined action of the
business interests of San Francisco,
working through a great representa-
tive committee such as he suggested
last week. He has caused a more
careful investigation to be prose-
cuted and is in close touch with the
business situation.

Business Men Consult.

For more than two hours yester-
day afternoon the committee of the
builders' exchange wrestled with the
industrial problem facing San Fran-
cisco. Its deliberations were joined
in by the executive committee of the
San Francisco real estate board; H.
W. Postlethwaite, representing mat-
erial dealers, and Timothy Hopkins,
representing the capitalistic interests
of the city.

The meeting was devoted to a dis-
cussion of the labor situation, and
the members of the committee and
visitors gave the result of their ex-
periences and supplied data. The
cause of the financial timidity, which
is adding its quota to retarding the
city's rebuilding, were considered,
and it was decided to interview the
bankers with a view of getting ex-
pressions regarding a course of ac-
tion which would ease the money
market.

Refuses the Honor.

Eugene W. Hilgard, one of the
foremost scientists in the world on
"soils," professor emeritus of agri-
culture of the state university, has
refused the request of Governor Car-
ter of Hawaii to accept the presi-
dency of the new Hawaiian Agricul-
tural College recently created by the
legislature of the islands.

fat; if butter does not contain 80
per cent or more of butter fat and
is not free from rancidity; if labels
or descriptive matter appearing on
packages or receptacles of dairy
products are misleading with refer-
ence to the definitions and standards
prescribed by the laws."

Restaurants and hotel keepers are
warned not to use the words "milk"
and "cream" on bills of fare unless
the article, when delivered, is un-
adulterated.

Santa Clara County and Valley

REGULAR WEEKLY SESSION OF COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

The county board of education, in
session Saturday, May 25th, at San
Jose, spent the morning in the work
of revising the course of study for
the schools of the county. The task
of going over the text books which
are offered for us is a large one, and
has occupied the attention of the
board for some months. It is prob-
able that the work will be finished
before long.

Preparations are under way for
the semi-annual teachers' examina-
tion. This takes place during the
week beginning June 17th. A num-
ber of applications for the privilege
of taking the examinations have been
received by Mr. Bateman. All appli-
cations should be in as early as pos-
sible.

Superintendent Bateman has re-
ceived a large number of flowers
from the Hamilton School. These
flowers were raised on the grounds
by the pupils. The flowers sent in
were sweet peas, roses and pansies,
the blossoms being large and beau-
tiful.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

From June 17th to June 21st the
normal school at San Jose will have
a busy week. The alumni and the
graduates, with their various fea-
tures, will keep those connected with
the institution hopping in order to
keep up with the time.

Monday evening (June 17th) will
see the commencement of the festi-
vities, when the seniors will enter-
tain the faculty at "senior night." Tuesday
afternoon the class day will be
fittingly celebrated on the lawn
and in the evening the annual alumni
farce will be given.

Graduation will take place on
Thursday, when from 120 to 130 stu-
dents will receive their diplomas.
Friday will see the finish of the festi-
vities, when the alumni will be
given a reception by the graduates.

Next semester from 100 to 150
students of Stanford and Berkeley
are expected to arrive at the normal
to finish their preparation work for
teaching, as all pedagogues are now
required to finish off in the normal
with about six or nine months' ex-
perience.

Historical Society Meets.

The Santa Clara county Historical
Society Wednesday at the public
library building in San Jose. The fol-
lowing program was rendered: Pa-
per by J. W. Hines of San Jose on
"The Raising of the First United
States Flag in San Jose"; "Reminisc-
ences of early California," by Mrs.
Virginia Reed Murphy, a survivor of
the Donner party; paper by Mrs. Lu-
cyl Higgins of Santa Clara on "Old
Landmarks in Santa Clara Now Ob-
literated"; general discussion on the
"Problems of Local History," intro-
duced by Mrs. Bertha M. Rice on
"Marking Historic Sites," continued
by Dr. R. D. Hunt, Mrs. Alice Hare
and others, summed up by Professor
C. A. Dunnaway of Stanford Univer-
sity.

Register Docked Horses.

In accordance with the terms of
the law adopted by the last legisla-
ture all docked horses must be re-
gistered by June 1st, under a mini-
mum penalty of \$25 fine. Up to yester-
day only one such registration
had been made for the entire county.
R. B. Bell, however, registered three
today for the patrons of his stables.
This number does not by any means
represent the number of horses sub-
ject to registration and a number of
people will be liable to arrest if they
do not comply with the law at once.

Bids on San Jose Schools.

Bids were being opened yesterday
in San Jose in the office of city su-
perintendent of schools for the con-
struction of city schools at a total
cost of \$400,000, as follows: High
school, \$175,000; Lowell, Grant,
Longfellow and Horace Mann gram-
mar schools, each \$50,000; remodel-
ing the Washington and Lincoln
schools, \$25,000.

You never lose anything by boost-
ing your own town, but on the other
hand nine times out of ten the boost-
ing will pay you a dividend. Maybe
not today nor tomorrow, but even-
tually it will. Think about it.—El
Monte Gazette.

PRUNE GROWERS ESTABLISH BUREAU OF INFORMATION

The prune growers of the valley,
in an important meeting at Eagles'
Hall yesterday, took steps toward the
establishment of a bureau of infor-
mation which will keep them in-
formed as to the conditions in all the
prune-growing countries in the
world. Resolutions were also passed
requesting the interstate commerce
commission to investigate rate dis-
criminations between the local pack-
ers and growers, and to take action
upon them.

Several of those present took oc-
casion to tell of the conditions of the
crops in various localities, and it was
universally agreed that the crop for
1907 will be very small. G. W.
Worthington announced that he was pos-
itive that the total weight of the
county's green crop would not ex-
ceed 20,000,000 pounds.

It was also brought out that the
districts where crops were reported
good had very limited possibilities in
the fruit line. The total capacity of
Visalia, over which some ado has
been made as a "good crop" locality,
could not exceed 5,000,000 pounds.
While Hollister, it is asserted, is not
able to produce over 1,800 tons.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

AT SUNNYVALE

The Sunnyvale Water Company has
called for bids for laying its pipes on
all the streets in town, and expects
to push the establishing of the plant
as far as possible. Various delays
have put off this work for some
months. It is the plan to put eight-
inch mains on the principal streets.
This will give good fire protection,
which the town needs very much.

Another new industry has been es-
tablished in Sunnyvale. Johnson
Bros. are building machine shops,
where they expect to manufacture
gasoline traction engines. The new
plant is under course of construction
and is located on Carroll street. It
will be a month or so before it will
be in full operation.

The Hooke cannery is now com-
pleted and it is expected that it will
be in full operation by June 6.

Mr. McGinnis is about to build a
business house on Murphy avenue,
next to the Trubschenck building.

Close of Campus Public School.

The public school in the Stanford
district was closed Friday. The
school is at the foot of Salvatierra
row and accommodates the residents
of the campus. There were twenty-
six children in the school this year.
Miss Webster, of San Jose, was the
teacher.

Municipal Ownership of Water.

In a recent publication of the As-
sociation of Engineering Societies,
Mr. Marsden Manson, a member of
the Technical Society of the Pacific
Coast, presents a paper pertaining
to the great problems of municipal
water supply in our American cities.

As necessary conclusions from the
facts he presents, it may be stated
that municipal ownership of water
supply has been gaining ground in
our American cities and is still gain-
ing ground. Municipal ownership of
the water supply prevails in all of
the cities in the United States above
the twenty-first in rank except San
Francisco, which ranks ninth and
New Orleans, which ranks twelfth.
Of the fifty largest cities in the
United States municipal ownership
obtains in all except nine; San Fran-
cisco, New Orleans, Indianapolis,
Denver, New Haven, Paterson, Oma-
ha, Memphis and Scranton.

In New York repeated efforts
have been made to take the water
supply from municipal control, while
in San Francisco repeated efforts to
place it under municipal control
have failed.

The one great object is to secure
an abundant, wholesome supply at
the lowest possible cost to the con-
sumer—the consumers, in the ag-
gregate, being the owners.—Pasa-
dena News.

Customer—Look here! I bought a
bottle of your hair restorer last week
and all I've got for using it is a
couple of large bumps on my head.
Hairdresser—Good gracious! I
must have given you a bottle of our
best developer by mistake!—London
Opinion.

NEED OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD COMMISSIONS

Some Needed Changes in Municipal
Control Are Suggested by a Mag-
azine Editor.

S. S. McClure, publisher of Mc-
Clure's Magazine, and a man whose
field of observation and study is as
broad as the world, has been in San
Francisco, making a personal inves-
tigation of the deplorable civic and
industrial conditions that prevail in
that city. McClure's conclusions
cannot be put lightly aside by those
against whose views those conclu-
sions bear most heavily. He is a big
man; whatever he says commands at-
tention. Commenting on the gen-
eral upheaval against graft and cor-
ruption, he says:

"You don't suppose all this ex-
posure about railroad rebates and
the iniquities forced on the small
shipper and the insistence of a
square deal hasn't done any good, do
you? I tell you that civic govern-
ment is now the fundamental idea in
the American state. It's going to be
the great live question of the next
three or four years—this effort to
crush the saloon with the tributary
vicious business."

McClure sees in the saloon the
chief support of political and govern-
mental corruption. Of the improve-
ment of our municipal system he
says:

"The remedy is in the spread of
the Galveston idea—of government
by commission. Way back the New
England cities started with the good
American idea of government by se-
lection. The American cities came
to adopt the European form of the
city council. But they adopted
merely the form and not the spirit.
Over there they have a mayor, whose
job is a serious business and who
makes it a matter of life study. On
the city council they have the most
thoroughly trained experts they can
secure. Over here we have a mayor
who is merely a creature of ward
politics, and councilmen who repre-
sent but the saloon. We've aban-
doned the American idea in city gov-
ernment and we've got to go back to
it. Give us a commission like the old
board of selectmen—one expert for
every department. That's what we
need."

"With that we'll have to obtain
somehow the popular election of
United States senators. Now the
system is no better than the vicious
system of ward politics. The state
legislatures are breeding places of
corruption, just like the city wards
are. Popular election is the only
change to purify the senate. The
senate is under the dominance of the
corporations, just as the city council-
men are under the dominance of the
saloon and the interests that revolve
about it."

"One thing more and you have a
complete system of decent govern-
ment. An absolute necessity is an
unofficial, outside watchdog. A
tribune of the people is what you've
got to have—a tribune of the peo-
ple! That's a great newspaper. A
press that will watch and warn is
part of the government just as much
as the official forms. Get rid of the
allied tyranny in the city and in the
senate, and support a newspaper
that is the tribune of the people and
you have a thoroughly organized and
efficient government."

NATIVITY PARISH ANNUAL OUTING

The parish of the Nativity, Menlo
Park, is planning its annual outing,
which will be held in new Sunset
Park, near San Jose, Saturday, June
8. Every committee in charge of the
picnic reports fine progress and a
splendid time is assured to all who
attend. It will be, it is said, the
most successful excursion ever held
by the parish.

Music will be furnished by the
Redwood City band. The committee
of arrangements is composed of the
young women of the parish, who will
add to the attractiveness of the day.
Prizes of value and beauty will be
offered to winners in an up-to-date
list of sporting events. The follow-
ing parishoners are in charge of the
day's outing:

John B. Kelly (chairman), D. E.
O'Keefe, J. Doyle, Rev. William Ly-
ons (treasurer).

For the benefit of San Francisco
friends of the parish who may wish
to enjoy a day's outing, trains will
leave Third and Townsend streets
at 7:15 and 7:45 a. m. Returning,
trains will leave the grounds at 5
p. m. Tickets can be purchased at
the depots.

Lawn Mowers Rubber Hose

Now is the time to use them.
Buy from us.
The very best of everything
in groceries.
Prompt delivery, courteous
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We are agents for Hunt's
Choice Candies, and you
know what that means.

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Salaries for Graduates.—CALL

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BELOW any other manufacturer or dealer in the world.
DO NOT BUY A BICYCLE at any price
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logue illustrating and describing every kind of high-grade and low-grade
bicycles, old patterns and latest models, and learn of our remarkable LOW
PRICES and wonderful new offers made possible by selling from factory
direct to rider with no middlemen's profits.
WE SHIP ON APPROVAL without a cent deposit. Pay the Freight and
allow 10 Days Free Trial and make other liberal terms which no other
house in the world will do. You will learn everything and get much valua-
ble information by simply writing us a postal.
We need a **Rides Agent** in every town and can offer an opportunity
to make money to suitable young men who apply at once.

\$8.50 PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRES ONLY \$4.80
Regular Price \$8.50 per pair.
To introduce
We will sell
You a Sample
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NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES.

Result of 15 years experience in tire
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TUS, PINS, NAILS, TACKS or GLASS.
Serious punctures, like intentional knife cuts, can
be vulcanized like any other tire.
Two Hundred Thousand pairs now in actual use. Over
Seventy-five Thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside
with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures
without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating
that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than
an ordinary tire, the puncture-resisting qualities being given by several layers of this specially
prepared fabric on the tread. That "Holding Back" sensation commonly felt when riding on asphalt
or soft roads is overcome by the patent "Basket Weave" tread which prevents all air from being
squeezed out between the tire and the road thus overcoming all suction. The regular price of these
tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider
of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C.O.D. on approval.
You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.56 per pair) if you send
FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel
plated brass hand pump and two Sampson metal puncture closers on full paid orders (these metal
puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes). Tires to be returned
at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination.
We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. Ask your Postmaster,
Banker, Express or Freight Agent or the Editor of this paper about us. If you order a pair of
these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look
finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased
that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a small trial
order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

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CAMPBELL INTERURBAN PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

ELGIN C. HURLBERT

Editor and Proprietor

Subscription, \$1.00 a Year in Advance. Advertising Rates, 50c. an Inch per month.
Locals, 25c. a line each insertion. Resolutions of respect and condolence, 5c. a line.
Cards of thanks, 50c. Notices of entertainments, where a charge is made, 5c. a line.

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1904, at the Postoffice at Campbell, California,
under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The PRESS will from now on be under the exclusive control of the undersigned, Mr. Dick confining himself to job printing only. Aside from this change the paper will continue the same. We have on our subscription books quite a number of subscribers who are in arrears and this amount of money we desire to get in as soon as possible and as an inducement we propose making a most liberal clubbing offer to stand for a limited time. To those who pay up all arrears to June 1st (this week) and one year in advance we will give them the privilege of having the SUNSET MAGAZINE—that large and superb California magazine, which should be in every household—and that magnificently illustrated book of nearly 100 pages, entitled "A Road of a Thousand Wonders" for fifty cents additional. For this fifty cents extra you get a \$1.50 magazine for a full year, and as fine a printed book as ever came from the printing press, picturing in colors all the beauty spots and scenes of interest from Los Angeles to Portland. This book is easily worth a dollar, and no California home should be without it on account of the history contained therein. We understand that the Southern Pacific Co. spent \$50,000 in producing the first edition of this great book. We do not know how long this offer can be made, so you had better act at once. New subscribers can have same advantage—by simply paying fifty cents extra, or \$1.50 in all. Those who have already paid in advance can get Sunset and the book by paying fifty cents additional. The PRESS and the magazine may be sent to separate addresses if desired. A fine opportunity to send an Eastern friend something that they will appreciate.

With such an offer as this the PRESS should be in every home. Remember that the "Lincoln Love Affairs" story runs for many weeks yet and if new subscribers want the back issues they can be furnished to a limited number.

During the coming week we hope to mail statements of account to all delinquent so that you may know just how you stand.

ELGIN C. HURLBERT.

Stand by your guns, Heney.

Hurrah for the women and the library building.

What's the matter with the Campbell boys that they let all of these pretty girls get away?

Prunes at a four-and-a-half-cent base and apricots at \$90 and \$100 a ton makes the grower's mouth water if he has a fair or a good crop. And there are a few such.

Did we hear someone remark to stand by the home merchants and business men? That's what we have been preaching for many years, but it seems to have fallen on deaf ears.

If an editor put in print all the things he sees and hears in a burg like this we could make things interesting—for some people at least. An incident this week is passed by out of respect to the feelings of the parties concerned, but which would have been given big display heads in the city daily if known. And what thanks does an editor get for his charitableness? Generally the loss of a subscriber when the time is up because there is "no news" in the paper. Does it pay the editor to be thus careful. Certainly not from a financial standpoint.

WEDS IN ST. LOUIS.

The following Press Dis-
patch from St. Louis is of
interest, dated May 30th:

Following a courtship of a
year by mail Miss Annie
Relfe, a handsome blonde,
rode from Campbell, Califor-
nia, to Belleville, Illinois,
alone to become the bride of
Hugh Ehrett, a well to do
young man of that city. The
young couple met while Eh-
rett was touring California
a year ago. It was love at
first sight. A sense of econ-
omy and a lack of time caused
the bride to make the long
journey east alone.

She was met by her fiancé
at the Union Station in St.
Louis and taken at once to
the Ehrett mansion on Doug-
las avenue where they were
united in wedlock by Rev.
Wm. Gardner.

The wedding was intended
to be kept secret, but a friend
of the family told about it.
Ehrett is associated with
his father, Henry Ehrett, in
the Oakland Foundry.

The bride is the talented
and winsome daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. James Relfe and has a
large number of friends here who
wish her much joy.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Hanger
spent the week at their moun-
tain ranch back of Mt. Hamil-
ton.

L. D. Bohnett is now a Deputy
County Clerk.

Read the Press Sub-
scription offer in
this issue

Spring Opening of Correct Clothes for MEN and YOUTH

We invite you to call and ex-
amine our handsome new

Spring Styles for 1907

Just in fresh from the maker.

They have been carefully tailored to
our especial order from the most ap-
proved designs and are of a style and
attractiveness never before seen in
ready-to-wear clothes.

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ited.

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Four years' course, leading to the de-
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SOCIETIES.

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge, No. 362, F. & A.
M. Campbell, Cal. Stated meet-
ings held on the second Monday of
each month. S. R. WADE, Master.
GEORGE S. ROBSON, Secretary.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows
Morning Light Lodge, No. 42,
meets every Thursday evening in
Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning
brothers are cordially invited to
attend the lodge meetings.
W. L. DOWTON, Noble Grand.
R. E. GATES, Secretary.

Rebekahs

Ada Rebekah Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F.,
meets the first and third Tuesday evenings
at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning
brothers are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. LEONA REFF, Noble Grand
Miss ETHEL HILLS, Secretary.

Degree of Honor

Wide Awake Lodge, No. 114, meets the
first and third Monday evenings of each
month in Odd Fellows Hall.
MRS. GERTRUDE A. BERRY, Chief of Honor.
Miss RUBY C. FORD, Recorder.

Ancient Order of United Workmen
Pride of the Valley Lodge, No. 315, meets
the first and third Monday evenings of each
month in Odd Fellows Hall. All sojourning
brothers are cordially invited to attend.
N. A. BLAKE, Master Workman
C. H. WHITMAN, Recorder.

Patrons of Husbandry
Orchard City Grange, No. 333, meets on
the second and fourth Tuesday evenings at
Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are
cordially invited to attend.
A. C. KESLING, Worthy Master.
MRS. O. A. PUTNAM, Worthy Secretary.

Woodmen of the World
Camp Moorpark, No. 671, meets on the
first and third Saturday evenings of each
month in Odd Fellows Hall. All sojourning
neighbors are invited to attend.
ALFRED BULMORE, Council Com.
L. W. HUTCHINS, Clerk.

Fraternal Aid Association
Palm Leaf Council, No. 560, meets on the
second and fourth Saturday evenings at Odd
Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are
cordially invited to attend.
MRS. H. E. BRANDENBURG, Secretary.

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Telephone—Office Main 371
The Rea Building San Jose, Cal.

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Notary Public
Office: Bank of Campbell

F. B. BROWN

Attorney at Law
Phone Main 530
Room 54, Porter Building San Jose, Cal.

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California
Telephone—Office, Red 103
Residence, 94
Campbell, California

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Lincoln's Love Affairs

And His Early Experiences as a Lawmaker

By WARD HILL LAMON,
Lincoln's Friend and Bodyguard

(Continued From Last Week)

said to carry "a gourd of possum fat," and the unhappy victim of his art was said to be "greased and swallowed."

It is not to be supposed that anybody ever succeeded in anointing a single square inch of Mr. Lincoln's person with the "fat" that deluded, but historians aver that "the Long Nine," of whom he was the longest and cleverest, possessed "gourds" of extraordinary dimensions and distributed "grease" of marvelous virtues. But of that at another place.

In 1836 Mr. Lincoln was again a candidate for the legislature, his colleagues on the Whig ticket in Sangamon being for representatives John Dawson, William F. Elkin, N. W. Edwards, Andrew McCormick, Dan Stone and R. L. Wilson and for senators A. G. Herndon and Job Fletcher. They were all elected but one, and he was beaten by John Calhoun.

Lincoln For Woman Suffrage.

Mr. Lincoln opened the campaign by the following manifesto:

New Salem, June 13, 1836.

To the Editor of the Journal:
In your paper of last Saturday I see a communication over the signature of "Many Voters," in which the candidates who are announced in the Journal are called upon to "show their hands." Agreed. Here's mine.

I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens. Consequently I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms (by no means excluding females).

If elected I shall consider the whole people of Sangamon my constituents, as well those that oppose as those that support me.

While acting as their representative I shall be governed by their will on all subjects upon which I have the means of knowing what their will is, and upon all others I shall do what my own judgment teaches me will best advance their interests. Whether elected or not, I go for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the several states to enable our state, in common with others, to dig canals and construct railroads without borrowing money and paying the interest on it.

If alive on the first Monday in November I shall vote for Hugh L. White for president. Very respectfully,

A. LINCOLN.

The elections were held on the first Monday in August, and the campaign began about six weeks or two months before. Popular meetings were advertised in the Sangamon Journal and the State Register, organs of the respective parties. Not infrequently the meetings were joint—composed of both parties—when, as Lincoln would say, the candidates "put in their best ticks," while the audience "rose to the height of the great argument" with cheers, taunts, catcalls, fights and other exercises appropriate to the free and untrammelled enjoyment of the freeman's boon.

The candidates traveled from one grove to another on horseback, and when the "Long Nine" (all over six feet in height) took the road it must have been a goodly sight to see.

"I heard Lincoln make a speech," says James Gourly, "in Mechanicsburg, Sangamon county, in 1836. John Neal had a fight at the time. The roughs got on him, and Lincoln jumped in and saw fair play. We stayed for dinner at Green's, close to Mechanicsburg; drank whisky sweetened with honey. There the questions discussed were internal improvements, Whig principles.

"I heard Mr. Lincoln during the same canvass," continues Gourly. "It was at the courthouse, where the statehouse now stands. The Whigs and Democrats had a general quarrel then and there. N. W. Edwards drew a pistol on Achilles Morris." But Gourly's account of this last scene is unsatisfactory, although the witness is willing, and we turn to Lincoln's colleague, Mr. Wilson, for a better one: "The Saturday evening preceding the election the candidates were addressing the people in the courthouse at Springfield. Dr. Early, one of the candidates on the Democratic side, made some charge that N. W. Edwards, one of the candidates on the Whig side, deemed untrue. Edwards climbed on a table, so as to be seen by Early and by every one in the house, and at the top of his voice told Early that the charge was false. The excitement that followed was intense—so much so that fighting men thought that a duel must settle the difficulty. Mr. Lincoln by the programme followed Early. He took up the subject in dispute and handled it fairly and with such ability that every one was astonished and pleased. So that difficulty ended there. Then for the first time, developed by the excitement of the occasion, he spoke in that tenor intonation of voice that ultimately settled down into that clear, shrill monotone style of speaking that enabled his audience, however large, to hear distinctly the lowest sound of his voice."

It was during this campaign, possibly at the same meeting, that Mr. Speed heard him reply to George Forquer. Forquer had been a leading Whig, one of their foremost men in the legislature of 1834, but had then recently changed sides and thereupon was appointed register of the land office at Springfield. Mr. Forquer was an astonishing man. He not only astonished the people by "changing his coat in politics," but by building the best frame house in Springfield and erecting over it the only lightning rod the entire region could boast of. At this meeting he listened attentively to Mr. Lincoln's first speech and was

much annoyed by the transcendent power with which the awkward young man defended the principles he had himself so lately abandoned. "The speech" produced a profound impression, "especially upon a large number of Lincoln's friends and admirers, who had come in from the country" expressly to hear and applaud him.

His Lightning Rod Repatee.

"At the conclusion of Lincoln's speech" (we quote from Mr. Speed) "the crowd was dispersing when Forquer rose and asked to be heard. He commenced by saying that the young man would have to be taken down and was sorry that the task devolved upon him. He then proceeded to answer Lincoln's speech in a style which, while it was able and fair, yet in his whole manner asserted and claimed superiority. Lincoln stood near him and watched him during the whole of his speech. When Forquer concluded, he took the stand again. I have often heard him since in court and before the people, but never saw him appear so well as upon that occasion. He replied to Mr. Forquer with great dignity and force, but I shall never forget the conclusion of that speech. Turning to Mr. Forquer, he said that he had commenced his speech by announcing that 'this young man would have to be taken down.' Turning then to the crowd, he said: 'It is for you, not for me, to say whether I am up or down. The gentleman has alluded to my being a young man. I am older in years than I am in the tricks and trades of politicians. I desire to live, and I desire place and distinction as a politician, but I would rather die now than, like the gentleman, live to see the day that I would have to erect a lightning rod to protect a guilty conscience from an offended God.'"

He afterward told Speed that the sight of that same rod "had led him to the study of the properties of electricity and the utility of the rod as a conductor."

CHAPTER VII.

Dick Taylor's Aristocracy and Abe's Enforced Democracy.

AMONG the Democratic orators stumping the county at this time was Dick Taylor, a pompous gentleman who went abroad in superb attire, ruffled shirts, rich vest and immense watch chains, with shining and splendid pendants. But Dick was a severe Democrat in theory, made much of "the hard handed yeomanry" and flung many biting sarcasms upon the aristocratic pretensions of the Whigs, the "rag barons" and the manufacturing "lords." He was one day in the midst of a particularly aggravating declamation of this sort "when Abe began to feel devilish and thought he would take the wind out of Dick's sails by a little sport." He therefore "edged" slyly up to the speaker and, suddenly catching his vest by the lower corner and giving it a sharp pull upward, it opened wide, and out fell upon the platform in full view of the astonished audience a mass of ruffled shirt, gold watch, chains, seals and glittering jewels. Jim Matheny was there and nearly broke his



OUT FELL A MASS OF RUFFLED SHIRT, GOLD WATCH, CHAINS, SEALS AND GLITTERING JEWELS.

heart with mirth. "The crowd couldn't stand it, but shouted uproariously. It must have been then that Abe delivered the following speech, although Ninian W. Edwards places it in 1840: "While he [Colonel Taylor] was making these charges against the Whigs over the country, riding in fine carriages, wearing ruffled shirts, kid gloves, massive gold watch chains, with large gold seals, and flourishing a heavy gold headed cane, he [Lincoln] was a poor boy, hired on a flatboat at \$8 a month and had only one pair of breeches to his back, and they were buckskin, 'and,' said Lincoln, 'if you know the nature of buckskin when wet and dried by the sun they will shrink, and mine kept shrinking until they left several inches of my legs bare between the tops of my socks and the lower part of my breeches, and whilst I was growing taller they were becoming shorter and so much tighter that they left a blue streak around my legs that can be seen to this day. If you call this aristocracy, I plead guilty to the charge.'"

Abe Lincoln Leads His Ticket.

Hitherto Sangamon county had been uniformly Democratic, but at this election the Whigs carried it by an average majority of about 400. Mr. Lincoln receiving a larger vote than any other candidate. The result was in part due to a transitory and abortive attempt

of the anti-Jackson and anti-Van Buren men to build up a third party, with Judge White of Tennessee as its leader. This party was not supposed to be wedded to the "specie circular," was thought to be open to conviction on the bank question, clamored loudly about the business interests and general distress of the country and was actually in favor of the distribution of the pro-



JOSHUA F. SPEED.

ceeds of the sales of the public lands. In the nomenclature of Illinois, its members might have been called "nominal Jackson men"—that is to say, men who continued to act with the Democratic party while disavowing its cardinal principles—traders, trimmers, cautious schematics who argued the cause of Democracy from a brief furnished by the enemy. The diversion in favor of White was just to the hand of the Whigs, and they aided it in every practicable way. Always for an expedient when an expedient would answer, a compromise when a compromise would do, the "hand" Mr. Lincoln "showed" at the opening of the campaign contained the "White" card among the highest of its trumps. "If alive on the first Monday in November, I shall vote for Hugh L. White for president." A number of local Democratic politicians assisting him to play it, it won the game in 1836, and Sangamon county went over to the Whigs.

At this election Mr. Douglas was made a representative from Morgan county, along with Colonel Hardin, from whom he had the year before taken the state's attorneyship. The event is notable principally because Mr. Douglas was nominated by a convention and not by the old system of self announcement, which, under the influence of eastern immigrants, like himself, full of party zeal and attached to the customs of the places whence they came, was gradually but surely falling into disfavor. Mr. Douglas served only one session and then became register of the land office at Springfield. The next year he was nominated for congress in the Peoria district under the convention system, and in the same year Colonel Stephenson was nominated for governor in the same way. The Whigs were soon compelled to adopt the device which they saw marshaling the Democrats in a state of complete discipline while they themselves were disorganized by a host

of volunteer candidates and the operations of innumerable cliques and factions. At first "it was considered a Yankee contrivance," intended to abridge the liberties of the people, but the Whig "people" were as fond of victory, offices and power as their enemies were, and in due time they took very kindly to this effectual means of gauging them. A speech of Ebenezer Peck of Chicago "before a great meeting of the lobby during the special session of 1835-36 at Vandallia," being a production of special ingenuity and power, is supposed to have contributed largely to the introduction of the convention system into the middle and southern parts of the state. Mr. Peck was then a fervent Democrat, whom the Whigs delighted to malign as a Canadian monarchist, but in after times he was the fast and able friend of their great leader, Abraham Lincoln.

It was when the counters of western land offices were piled high with illusory bank notes in exchange for public lands and when it was believed that the west was now at last about to bound forward in a career of unexampled prosperity under the forcing process of public improvements by the states, with the aid and countenance of the federal government, that Mr. Lincoln went up to attend the first session of the new legislature at Vandallia. He was big with projects. His real public service was just now about to begin. In the previous legislature he had been silent, observant, studious. He had improved the opportunity so well that of all men in this new body of equal age in the service he was the smartest parliamentarian and the cunningest "log roller." He was fully determined to identify himself conspicuously with the "liberal" legislation in contemplation and dreamed of a fame very different from that which he actually obtained as an antislavery leader. It was about this time that he told his friend Mr. Speed that he aimed at the great distinction of being called "the De Witt Clinton of Illinois."

Meetings with a view to this sort of legislation had been held in all or nearly all the counties in the state during the preceding summer and fall. Hard money, strict construction, no monopoly, antiprogessive Democrats were in a sad minority. In truth, there was little division of parties about these matters, which were deemed so essential to the prosperity of a new state. There was Mr. Lincoln and there was Mr. Douglas in perfect unison as to the grand object to be accomplished, but mortally jealous as to which should take the lead in accomplishing it.

Mr. Lincoln served on the committee on finance and was a most laborious

member, instant in season and out of season, for the great measures of the Whig party. It was to his individual exertion that the Whigs were indebted in no small degree for the complete success of their favorite schemes at this session.

"It was a maxim with many politicians just to keep along even with the humor of the people, right or wrong," and this maxim Mr. Lincoln held then in very high estimation. But the "humor" of his constituents was not only intensely favorable to the new scheme of internal improvements. It was most decidedly their "humor" to have the capital at Springfield and to make a great man of the legislator who should take it there. Mr. Lincoln was doubtless thoroughly convinced that the popular view of all these matters was the right one, but even if he had been unhappily afflicted with individual scruples of his own he would have deemed it but simple duty to obey the almost unanimous voice of his constituency. He thought he never could serve them better than by giving them just what they wanted and that to collect the will of his people and register it by his own vote was the first and leading obligation of a representative. It happened that on this occasion the popular feeling fell in very pleasantly with his young dream of rivaling the fame of Clinton, and here also was a fine opportunity of repeating in a higher strain and on a loftier stage the ingenious arguments which in the very outset of his career had proved so hard for "Posey and Ewing" when he overthrew those worthies in the great debate respecting the improvement of the Sangamon river.

(To be Continued)

PRESS NOTES

Memorial services at the Congregational church last Sunday were well attended and were very impressive. Rev. A. H. Needham delivered the sermon. Miss Alfarrata Hutton rendered a pleasing vocal solo. Quite a large number of old soldiers were present.

Mrs. Geo. W. Page and children spent a couple of days in San Francisco this week, guests of Miss Margaret Couch.

The Epworth League held a social and business meeting last night at the home of Miss Bessie Palmer.

Rev. Andrew Beattie, Ph. D., will occupy the pulpit at the Congregational church on Sunday morning. In the evening there will be the regular bi-monthly union meeting at the same church.

Rev. G. E. Atkinson entertained his Sunday school class of young ladies last night. The class presented their teacher with a case for the keeping of his stereopticon.

Dr. C. N. Cooper and son-in-law, Theodore Cutting, are at Capitola.

Jim Relfe entertained the seventh and eighth grades at his home last night.

The Country Woman's Club will begin the erection of a temporary library building the first of the week on the Club's splendid lot at the corner of First street and Campbell avenue. It is the Club's intention to use the temporary structure until such a time as sufficient funds have been secured to erect the permanent building.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hyde of Palo Alto are visiting today with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kennedy.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gilman and Mr. and Mrs. Fowler are on a camping trip to the Yosemite, they driving overland.

Miss Tillie Hayes entertained a party of friends yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Mary Canine, who leaves today for Seattle, where she is to wed Mr. Wm. Minor. The event was in the nature of a "shower" and a most pleasant time was had. Those present besides the hostess were Mrs. Grace Fowler, Mrs. Dottie Eddleman, Misses Jessie Woods, Charlotte Davis, Edna Briggs, Zena and Florence Kennedy, Minnie Dawson, Eva and Mary Canine, Hattie Clark and Cora Rodeck.

The Campbell Fruit Growers' Union has been treated to a substantial coat of paint—the S. P. color—which adds very greatly to its appearance. By the way, things around the depot present a better outlook. Big improvement since the whitewash brush was applied. And the "Post No Bills" signs is the proper thing and should be an example to other property owners. Well kept premises are a splendid advertisement for a town.

The Campbell Improvement Club will meet on Monday night.

George Page left some time since for Yolo county, after which he expected to visit the Nevada gold fields.

James J. Burns has gone to Santa Cruz to work, and may remain there permanently.

Earl Parr has sold his stock farm near San Miguel and expects to live in San Jose.

FOR SALE—Twenty cords of fruit stove wood. Enquire at McGlinchy ranch, one mile south of Campbell.

Bothwell's Jewelry Store Enlarged.

Chas. A. Bothwell has now a larger and more finely arranged jewelry store, having rented the remaining half of the store, just vacated by E. W. Maynard. He is now better prepared than ever to serve his customers with the latest styles in diamonds, jewelry, clocks, watches, and gold and silverware. An invitation is extended to all former customers and the public generally to call and see the new store and inspect the goods.

A Strange Incident.

In last week's issue of the Post there appeared an article about the discovery of a race of white giants in Alaska by a Catholic priest, Rev. Francis Barnum, S. J.

Connected with this item there is an interesting bit of history, especially to the residents of East San Jose. It seems that Father Barnum is a cousin of our well known townsman, John S. Barnum. As soon as the paper was out with the news item Mr. Barnum visited this sanctum, holding in his hand a large picture of the priest, which he had received from Father Barnum.

Rev. Francis Barnum, S. J., is the only Catholic in the Barnum connection, the others holding the Methodist belief. In fact this priest's father, Henry Barnum, was employed by the American Bible Society at Constantinople, and while his office was in that city, yet he lived in Greece. Mr. J. S. Barnum had corresponded with him during the Turkey-Armenian War. Since then he visited our townsman's brother in Chicago.—Post.

Joy-Ross Nuptials.

Last Monday Mr. Thaddeus Joy and Miss Anna Ross were united in wedlock, Rev. George E. Atkinson performing the ceremony in the presence of the relatives and a few invited guests.

The bride is the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshal Ross and grew to womanhood in this locality. She is a graduate of the Campbell Union High School and a general favorite here.

The groom is also a graduate of the local high school and also of the State University. He has lived here for several years and has many friends who congratulate him on his good fortune.

After the ceremony the happy couple were driven to Alviso where they boarded a yacht for a honeymoon trip up the San Francisco bay to Berkeley, where their future home will be, Mr. Joy having a position with an architect firm.

East San Jose Post Notes.

President C. A. Bates was highly honored at the National Convention of the Fraternal Aid Association, by being elected General Vice-President, a position of great importance in the Order. Mr. Bates took an active part in the deliberations of the convention covering five days and had a very pleasant time while at Lawrence, Kansas.

Decoration Day was fittingly observed by the residents of the valley yesterday. The exercises in San Jose were most beautifully carried out. Comrade Burdick has furnished us with the number of the old soldiers already buried in the several cemeteries around here, as follows: Oak Hill, 309; Santa Clara, 42; Calvary, 17. There were but 18 deaths during the year ending May 30th. Comrade Burgess had charge of the decoration at the Calvary cemetery.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TOWARD SAN FRANCISCO
7:10 a. m., Daily
7:30 a. m., New Almaden to San Jose, Mixed.
2:45 p. m., Freight.
3:18 p. m., Daily.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO
8:26 a. m., Freight
9:59 a. m., Daily.
5:08 p. m., New Almaden Mixed, Daily.
6:31 p. m., to Los Gatos, Daily.

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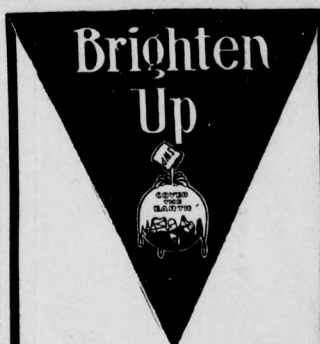


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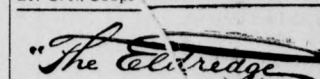
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SAN JOSE CARMEN MAY WALK OUT

INCREASE OVER THE PRESENT WAGE SCHEDULE OF 21 CENTS AN HOUR TO BE DEMANDED.

Officials Have Promised an Advance, but Possibly Not Sufficient to Meet the Carmen's Ideas.

It is quite possible that a strike of the carmen in San Jose will be inaugurated on June 1st. For a long time the men have been dissatisfied with the wages received—21 cents an hour. Some time since the railroad officials promised to make a general advance in wages to go into effect on June 1st. It has not yet been announced what the increase will be. One report is to the effect that the men will be offered 23, 24 and 25 cents, and another that the figures will be 27, 28 and 30 cents an hour, but these reports are not official. It is stated that the schedule the companies are willing to pay will be announced this week.

The San Jose carmen held a meeting of day and night forces Monday night and were in session from 12 o'clock to 4 this morning. The results of the meeting have not been made public, but it is quite certain that the men will not accept less than 30 cents an hour.

It is believed that the companies will refuse to agree to a schedule carrying 30 cents an hour as a minimum wage, and that under these conditions a strike will be declared.

The officials of the San Jose lines are confident that an agreement will be reached during the week.

A strike would not affect the carmen in Palo Alto, as none of them are members of the carmen's union and would have no occasion to walk out.

Fatal Fire in San Jose.

A fire occurred early Saturday morning in the rear of Frederick Brown's commission store on North Market street, San Jose, and in a few minutes it had spread to G. W. Lafferty's livery stable and to the Union lodging house, above the stable. In the rooms above were forty sleeping lodgers, who were first awakened by the noise made by the terrified horses in the stable below. All the horses, twenty in number, were burned to death. In spite of the desperate efforts of the firemen, the flames leaped to the upper portion of the building, and that all the occupants were not caught in the death trap seems a miracle. Rushing into the halls in their night garments, they groped their way through the choking and blinding smoke, led by the voices and hands of the firemen, who had hastened to their rescue, but many are unaccounted for.

Three unidentified bodies were taken from the ruins during the day, and one has been identified as that of John McDonald, an employee of the San Jose water company. It is supposed that three others perished.

The police have collected evidence to indicate that the fire was deliberately started by Lafferty.

Celebrates Anniversary.

San Jose, May 27.—Superior Judge A. L. Rhodes, who for twelve years served as supreme judge of California, celebrated his 86th birthday at his home in San Jose Saturday, May 25th. The venerable jurist appeared in excellent spirits. Judge Rhodes announced several months ago that he would probably resign from the superior bench of Santa Clara county before the expiration of his term of office.

Since making the announcement, however, Judge Rhodes regained his health, which for a time was seriously impaired as a result of his advancing years, and arduous judicial labors.

Prohibition Ordinance Valid.

San Francisco, May 28.—The district court of appeals has remanded J. P. Mogensen, who was convicted of violating an ordinance of the town of Los Gatos prohibiting traffic in alcoholic liquors. Mogensen petitioned the court for a writ of habeas corpus discharging him from the custody of the sheriff of Santa Clara county. The proceedings involved an inquiry into the validity of the ordinance and of the judgment rendered. The court of appeals upholds the ordinance and declares the judgment valid.

San Jose, May 27.—Edward Blake-man, a 13-year-old schoolboy, was drowned Saturday afternoon in the Coyote river while swimming. He got into a deep hole and was drowned before he could be rescued.

Haymaking commenced last week at San Martin. In some instances the crop is not as heavy as last year, while on other ranches it is up to the average.

MRS. MCKINLEY DIES AT HER OHIO HOME

Funeral to Be Held Wednesday, Will Be Attended by President Roosevelt and Cabinet Members.

Canton, Ohio, May 27.—Mrs. William McKinley, widow of the late President, died at her home here at 1:05 o'clock yesterday morning. For many years Mrs. McKinley has been an invalid. She recovered from the shock of her husband's tragic death, but it left its mark, and when it was known that she had suffered a stroke of paralysis little hope was felt that she could survive.

The end came peacefully, almost imperceptibly. Mrs. McKinley never knew of the efforts made to prolong her life, or the solicitous hope against hope of her sisters and other relatives and friends of her recovery.

Ida Saxton McKinley was born in Canton June 8, 1847. James A. Saxton, her father, was an intellectual and progressive business man and banker, his wife a woman of extraordinary culture and refinement.

She was married to William McKinley on January 25, 1871. Two daughters were born to them, both of whom died while babies.

President Roosevelt learned of her death shortly after 2 o'clock when he received a telegram from Secretary Cortelyou, who has been in Canton since Mrs. McKinley was first stricken. He immediately announced that he would leave for Canton Tuesday night to attend the funeral, which will be held Wednesday afternoon.

President Roosevelt will be accompanied on his trip to Canton by Secretaries Root, Garfield, Wilson, Admiral Rixey, surgeon general of the navy, and Secretary Loeb.

ALLEGED BRIBE GIVERS

FURNISH HEAVY BAIL.

San Francisco, May 28.—Yesterday was millionaire's day in the superior court. The aftermath of the graft indictments filed Saturday was being reaped, and men high in the ratings of the commercial agencies jostled one another for a hearing before the bar of justice. In two of the departments of the court the ordinary grist of criminal cases was swept aside to make way for the arraignment of and setting of trials for the wealthy victims of the grand jury's investigation, while in President Judge Coffey's department virtually the entire day was consumed in the filing of bonds by financiers forced by the ignominy of such a proceeding to avoid being ordered into custody.

Here bonds aggregating nearly a million dollars were recorded in behalf of seven of the eight men involved in the twenty-eight bills returned Saturday. Ruef, already in custody and without hope of obtaining freedom through any development short of a cataclysm, was the only one of the eight who failed to appear before Judge Coffey. Mayor Schmitz, G. H. Umbsen, Joseph E. Green, W. I. Brobeck, Eugene de Sable and John Martin provided bonds of \$140,000 each. Frank G. Drum bought his liberty with a \$70,000 cash deposit, placed in the hands of County Clerk Mulcrvey in the form of a certified personal check drawn by Attorney Garret W. McEnerney.

Death of William Mills.

San Francisco, May 28.—William H. Mills, for many years head of the land department of the Central Pacific company, died this morning at 3 o'clock. Mr. Mills had been in poor health for several years, but had remained at his desk in the Southern Pacific office until recently. He was well known throughout the state, both through his connection with the Southern Pacific and as editor of the Sacramento Record-Union. At one time he took an active interest in state politics. Mr. Mills had been suffering from acute rheumatism, but the cause of his death is given as heart failure. He was 70 years old.

Hits at Race Suicide.

Los Angeles, May 28.—The city council by unanimous vote has instructed the city attorney to prepare an ordinance which will be passed at the next meeting, making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for a landlord to refuse to rent property to a tenant because the latter is possessed of children. The council also directed the clerk to send a copy of the ordinance to President Roosevelt. Members of the council were doubtful of the constitutionality of the act, but decided to enact the law and allow the courts to pass upon its constitutionality.

J. Noakes, of Morgan Hill, commenced picking cherries May 20th.

TEDDY BEAR NOVELTY.

One Now With Electric Eyes Lighted Up by Squeezing Bruin's Paw.

The newest thing in Teddy bears is one that has for eyes tiny incandescent electric lights. Not lighted up, these look like ordinary eyes, but squeeze one of the bear's paws and instantly they glow with light, says the Washington Post.

Instead of the ordinary stuffing the electric Teddy bear has inside of it a little storage battery with wires running to the little lamps that serve as the bear's eyes and also one of the bear's paws, within which is contained the switch by which the current is turned on. The eyes glow only while the pressure on the paw is continued, shutting off automatically when the pressure is released, and as it is not supposed that anybody would want to sit and squeeze the bear's paw continuously it is calculated that the battery will furnish current enough for some hundreds of flashes and that it will last for from two to four months.

The electric Teddy bears, which are made in various sizes and also in various colors, as cinnamon, polar and black, are supplied with eyes white and red and green, and by buying extra eyes one can have a bear with eyes of one color in the morning, another color in the afternoon and still another color at night, for the tiny lamps that form the electric bear's eyes screw into sockets, like any other incandescent lamp, and you can unscrew the white eyes and screw in red ones if you want to. And when the storage battery is exhausted it can be taken out and a fresh one put in its place.

CLAW POLISHING PARLOR.

Cleveland Society Women Will Have Their Pet Cats Manicured.

Society women in Cleveland, O., have decided to establish a manicuring parlor for their pet cats, says a special dispatch to the New York World. One hundred of them, all members of the Cleveland Cat club, met a few nights ago and decided that their pets, upon which they place a high value and some of which have won prizes not only in Cleveland shows but elsewhere, should be given better treatment than is afforded by the limited means in the average home.

This will be the first manicuring parlor for cats in the world, and the Cleveland women backing it hope to interest women in other cities in the plan. The Cleveland women will place a competent veterinary surgeon in charge of the parlor, and he will have as assistants experts who understand the care that should be bestowed upon a fancy feline. The cats' claws will be kept pliable, short and clean, as becomes social felines. No self-respecting Cleveland cat will hold up his head hereafter unless he has been to his manicure. The Cat club has placed the matter of establishing the manicure parlor in the hands of Dr. W. C. Fair.

"We believe that disease is carried under cats' nails," said Mrs. Stephen Buhner, president of the club and one of the social leaders of the west side, "and often much damage is done by cats to other cats through unkept claws. We have left the establishment of a manicure parlor in the hands of Dr. Fair and believe that immense good will result from the project."

"STOPPA DA CAR."

Italian Woman's Signal to Motorman Enforced by Pointed Revolver.

A woman in Brooklyn recently adopted a plan to stop a car which landed her in the Fathush police court, says the New York Times.

Mrs. Maria Sorento, thirty-five years old, of 144 Classon avenue was at Noystrad avenue and Lincoln road trying to board a car. Three of them passed her, the motorman paying no heed to her signals. Finally Maria lost her temper.

"I stoppa da next car or there be something doing, you kin betta," said she as she took up a position in the middle of the track.

Another car came along. As it approached Maria took a big revolver from her pocket or her skirt and pointed it at the motorman.

"Stoppa da car, you," she commanded.

The motorman applied the brakes and ducked behind the dashboard. Maria was about to board the car in triumph when she was arrested for carrying concealed weapons. She was held for examination.

Police Chief's Daring Capture.

A novel capture of an escaped jail breaker was made early the other day on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad near Milton when Chief of Police Mincomeyer of Danville, leaning far out from a speeding locomotive, seized Charles Sutton by the collar and swung him on board a prisoner, says a Wilkesbarre (Pa.) correspondent of the New York Sun. Sutton had broken out of the Montour county jail several hours before, and, believing that he would try to escape along the railroad, Sheriff Williams and Chief Mincomeyer got a locomotive and started in pursuit. While running about twenty miles an hour they saw in the glare of the headlight Sutton leaning against a box car on a siding to let the locomotive pass him. He was unsuspecting of such speedy pursuit and did not realize his danger until Mincomeyer's strong arm shot out and seized him.

Search For a Polar Island.

One of the objects of an expedition which the Duke of Orleans will make into the polar regions early in June is to seek an island which he believes exists in the sea of Kara.

Arbitration Not New.

In the days of duelling more disputes were settled by being referred to a court similar to a modern court of arbitration than by a meeting on the field. The "code of honor" has been severely ridiculed, but when its principles were lived up to it proved to be more of a peacemaker than a promoter of bloodshed. According to the code, a gentleman who believed he had been aggrieved was in honor bound to avoid hostilities until his complaint had been considered by two representatives of his interests and two chosen by the other party. If this board of referees should decide that there existed no grounds for a quarrel the matter must end there. On the other hand, a hostile meeting must take place if the referees declared the quarrel just. There was no appeal from the judgment of the court, and the penalty for failing to respect it was ostracism from the society of gentlemen.

It has been estimated that at least 90 per cent of the disputes submitted to advisers under the duelling code were declared trivial, and hostilities were forbidden. Not only that, peace thus brought about was permanent. To nourish a grudge was discreditable. Not to go outside of the English speaking race, we know that such noted Englishmen as the Duke of York, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Wellington, besides the brilliant Fox, Pitt, Sheridan, Hastings, Grattan, Curran and O'Connell, several high officers of the American army and navy and the statesmen Burr, Hamilton, Jackson, Benton, Clay, Randolph, Clinton and others respected the rules of the code to the extent of fighting duels, some of them fatal. History does not record how many quarrels involving these personages were settled by "arbitration" without resort to weapons. In quarrels between nations material interests will play the chief part, and the fixing of awards will be difficult. But the question of national honor could safely be left to disinterested and conscientious counsel, for the principals in a case of alleged provocation are, as a rule, the worst possible judges of the broad merits and equities involved.

It is said to be a literal fact that not half a dozen English locomotives are provided with efficient modern recording speed indicators, whereas on the continent about 20,000 are in use. There, it is said, they are practically compulsory on all passenger locomotives, and in some countries every main line freight engine is also provided with one. A law in France and Belgium require every passenger locomotive to be thus equipped within a given time. Speed indicators on the continent, it is stated, are considered as important as steam gauges on boilers and automatic brakes on trains. The engineer, it is reasoned, would no more disregard the speed indicator than the steam gauge, and therefore only as the result of mental aberration could an accident occur from neglect of the railway company's speed rules.

Years ago England's great poet, Tennyson, said of the grave of Edgar Allen Poe, "It is a hallowed ground, a pilgrim shrine, a Mecca of the mind." Now comes Maarten Maartens, the Dutch author, and declares with truth that few of Poe's own countrymen know even where he lies buried. On the ninety-eighth anniversary of his birth, Jan. 19 last, not so much as a flower was dropped upon his last resting place in the old churchyard at Baltimore. Noting this neglect, some French admirers of Poe have declared that if Americans do not want the bones of Poe Paris will gladly receive them, "erect a monument commensurate with his dazzling and imperishable fame and never forget the wreath of immortality on the anniversary year after year forever."

An excess of excitement and a deficiency of enthusiasm may easily characterize the same period or person. Enthusiasm is grave, inward, self-controlled. Mere excitement is outward, fantastic, hysterical and passing in a moment from tears to laughter, from one aim to its opposite.—John Sterling.

The real name of Maarten Maartens, the novelist, as he signs it on hotel registers, is J. W. M. Van Der Voort Schwartz De Zonhevel. The spelling doctors would at least reform those three initials from the front of Mr. Zonhevel's unsimplified name.

One of these days the Central American republics are going to be so busy paying off a big war debt to some country that has a big navy that they will have no time to make faces at each other.

If that Cuban just dead at the age of 150 years had been an officeholder think of the revolutions in which he would have been the storm center!

In one respect the Jamestown exhibition resembles the majority of world's fairs—opened first and built while the band plays on.

Never undertake to do anything of importance with half hearted determination, as failure follows vacillation and doubt.

IAN MACLAREN STORIES.

Dr. John Watson's Experience With a 'Busy Visitor.'

One day a tall, thin, alert man followed his card into the late Dr. John Watson's (Ian MacLaren's) study with such rapidity that the famous Scotch author had barely time to read it before the visitor was in the room, says the People's Friend. "My name is Elijah K. Higgins, and I am a busy man. You are also busy and have no time to fool away. Four days is all that I can give to the United Kingdom, and I wished to shake hands with you. Goodby; I am off to Drumtochty." He left the room so swiftly that Ian MacLaren overtook him at the front door. When he asked him if he knew where Drumtochty was, "Guess I do," he said. "Got the route in my pocket, northwest from Perth, N. B."

A fellow student of Ian MacLaren's in the New college, Edinburgh, wrote as follows: "Not long after we left college those students of Mr. Watson's year who had found themselves kin formed themselves into an association for the purpose of prolonging the friendships of college into subsequent life, and of this association Mr. Watson was a foundation member. When the club was young it was strenuous, and some papers first saw the light there which afterward caused some stir, such as the preliminary sketch of Professor Drummond's 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World.' At these gatherings Mr. Watson told, with the perfect art of a consummate raconteur, the stories which have been woven into the Drumtochty sketches. One evening in a paper on Scottish country life he made us acquainted with Dr. MacLure, whose simple, rugged nobleness filled our hearts with delicious tears of pain, as it does for every one who reads 'Through the Flood' and 'The Doctor's Last Journey.' Long before the queen's surgeon said it, we have said: 'Give us another shake of your hand, MacLure. I'm proud to have met you. You are an honor to our profession.' From the printed page one thing is of necessity missing—the gleam on the face, the twinkle in the eye, the wrinkle of the brow, the uplift of the shoulder, the fling of the hand, which closed a story and gave it point and perfection, like that touch of the brush without which no picture is complete and which no one but the true painter knows where to place."

When the Rev. John Watson was visiting the United States he was impressed and astonished at the system of social attractions offered by many churches and other religious bodies, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. Among these were candy pulls, clambakes, chowder parties, melon feasts, chicken pie dinners and popcorn parties. An enthusiastic believer in this new mode of church entertainment asked the distinguished divine how he liked this style.

"It probably has its advantage," returned the doctor, "but as an old fashioned person I do not like gridirons in the pulpit."

AUTO FIRE BRIGADE.

How Congressman Saved Half a Town After Twenty Mile Jaunt.

To the ingenuity of Congressman Gilbert M. Haugen of the Fourth Iowa district in organizing an automobile train and dragging the Northwood fire department across the country twenty miles the existence of the town of Kensett, Ia., is indebted. Half the town burned to the ground the other night, involving a loss of \$100,000, but Haugen's overland fire fighting brigade saved the other half, says a Kensett (Ia.) special dispatch to the New York Times.

Haugen lives in Northwood, but owns a bank building in Kensett. When the fire broke out he was notified by telephone that his property was in danger. Knowing that Kensett was without adequate fire protection, Haugen rallied the Northwood department, hitched a chemical engine and a hook and ladder wagon to three automobiles and started for Kensett.

The distance was covered in two hours over rough roads.

Novel Reunion at Jamestown Fair.

A reunion of descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence will be held at the Jamestown exposition on July 4, says the New York World. The suggestion, first made by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial association, has been taken up by the exposition officials and great preparations are under way. Mayor McClellan of New York is aiding in the scheme. The Thomas Jefferson Memorial association, whose headquarters is in Washington, wants every citizen who traces his lineage to Jefferson or any other signer of the historic document to send his name in. The association desires to send a special invitation to each one, but there is no complete list available. The association has received enthusiastic letters from the governors of all the states, the mayors of many cities and other men of prominence, including Grover Cleveland.

A Wilderness Made to Blossom. The white man has indeed come to the Saskatchewan. In 1906 these buffalo plains raised 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, and each year now adds a half million or a whole million of acres under plow. Soon there will be 10,000,000 acres of wheat standing in the bull walls along the Saskatchewan, says Emerson Hough in Outlook. Soon there will be 200,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell annually. Soon this Missouri of the north will be sending to Great Britain twenty times as much wheat as she can use today. Wheat has come to take the place of fur.

Electing to a Third Term.

Although the third term proposition has not passed beyond the stage of "loose talk," some newspapers of the country think it time to treat the matter seriously. Says the Chicago Tribune: "The Tribune is opposed on principle to the third term. It risked much in 1890 when it opposed General Grant for a third term. It would risk as much in 1908 if it should become necessary to oppose the renomination of President Roosevelt under similar conditions."

"The Tribune, for one, is not willing to admit that there is but one man in the United States who is capable of serving as president. There are 80,000,000 people here, and among them all there must be one other who is fit to occupy the White House and discharge the duties of chief magistrate. We believe there must be more than a dozen in the Republican party alone."

The Jamestown Morning Post, in Roosevelt's home state, closes an editorial on "The Mepace of a Third Term" as follows:

"The Republican party is committed beyond question to the wise policies for which Theodore Roosevelt stands. No candidate who favors any backward step could be nominated or elected. There is no lack of worthy men from whom to make a selection. If the enthusiastic admirers of the president insist on bringing the third term to the front, as some of them are doing in the face of his own words, they must not murmur or complain if the Republican party and the American people, turning aside from their hero worship, assert again the verdict of history and declare that even Theodore Roosevelt's career shall not be crowned with an honor which Washington and Jefferson declined and which was denied to the greatest of our military heroes—Ulysses S. Grant."

This is plain talk and to the point, for the vital thing is the election of a third term candidate, should a candidate coming under that head be placed in nomination.

England's Overseas Empire.

Recently the premiers of the British self governing colonies met in London for a conference with the officials of the imperial government. They had claims to present and came away unsatisfied in some respects. But they remained long enough to impress upon the home people the fact that the day has gone by for despising the faroff colonies, as their ancestors did in 1776. King Edward summoned the premiers of 1907 to hold an "imperial council." Some of the representatives thought the term "conference" would be more democratic than "council," and their argument won. The meeting was a conference.

Great Britain's commerce with her self governing colonies—namely, the South African confederation, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland—runs up into the billions annually. Naturally the shopkeeping Britons at home do not want to see them cut loose from the empire. Among them Canada, Australia and the South African trio, Cape Colony, Natal and the Transvaal, are destined to become powerful nations. The population of Australia is now greater than that of the thirteen colonies which won their independence under George III., and Canada's is almost twice as large. The people of these colonies are progressive. Their laws and institutions are adapted to home rule rather than dictation from London. The same may be said of the smaller colony of New Zealand, and the South African group will soon be included among the colonies that are independent in everything but name. These colonies circle the world. Too rich to be despised, they are or will be too powerful to be conquered.

General Daniel Wassiljwitch Dratschewski is the new military governor of St. Petersburg. When in the course of Russian events the general's name appears in the casualty list the telegraph operators will be forced to exercise great care lest newspaper readers get an idea that there were three or four of him.

The road officials of Nottinghamshire, England, are using a material called "tarmac," which is said to be superior to macadam or asphalt. The components are hot slag, granite, limestone and tar. It is never slippery, muddy nor dusty.

A statue to John Smith has been erected in England. It is particularly by the fact that the John Smith mentioned was the one saved from the glittering generalities of his name by Pocahontas.

"Whom shall we believe?" asks a Berlin newspaper. If the editor knows what is good for him he will by all means believe the kaiser or at any rate let the kaiser think he does.

Peary has selected a number of fishermen to help him discover the pole. He may need to call on the fisherman's imagination when he comes back to tell us about it.

When a girl is more interested in a cookbook than she is in a novel it is a 100 to 1 shot that she will make some man a good wife.